

30,000 INDIANS DIED IN GATHERING RUBBER

Slave Driving Collectors Turned
Forests Into Graveyards
for 12 Years.

PERU TAKES NO ACTION

Second Report by Sir Roger
Casement Shows Appeals
Have Been Ignored.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 12.—A sensational second chapter in the expose by Sir Roger Casement, the British Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, who was sent by the British Government to the Amazon to investigate stories of outrages on natives in the rubber district, came out today in the shape of a supplementary report to the Foreign Office, which shows that there has been practically a total failure on the part of the Peruvian Government to respond to the demand for a reform of the rubber atrocities in the Putumayo district.

A mass of official correspondence, which also was filed, completes the story and indicates generally the cordial cooperation of the State Department at Washington with the British Foreign Office to secure a remedy for the abuses.

The second Casement report indicates that Peru not only did nothing, but seemed to have no intention of taking any action. All the measures taken by that Government were dilatory and feeble and wholly ineffective.

On revisiting the country in October, 1911, Sir Roger Casement says he found the abuses of which the first diplomatic protests were filed in 1910 still prevailing.

He says the crimes of Putumayo, horrible as they are, have their counterparts in other remote regions in the same lawless forest. He found men who were indicated as the worst criminals and who were supposed to be threatened with arrest carrying on work, or when described as fugitives from justice, actually were carrying on numbers of slaves for sale or for slave labor in other regions.

None of the reforms promised by Peru, according to Sir Roger's report, has been carried out. The civilized methods of the plantation have been abandoned and the old rubber collecting methods resumed. The report states that the 2,000 tons of rubber collected in twelve years produced from 25,000,000 to 27,500,000 and entailed the death of 30,000 Indians, whose bones are scattered through the forest and have made certain places resemble battlefields.

The responsibility for this, according to Sir Roger, is strictly British, as the whole output of the region is placed on the English market and conveyed from Iquitos in British bottoms. Some employers are British subjects and the commercial future of the district is dependent on British capital.

The correspondence shows that the remonstrances with Peru began in January, 1910. Then Sir Roger Casement presented a preliminary memorandum to the Foreign Office denouncing the atrocities in the strongest language and giving a list of offenders and specific crimes.

On January 16, 1911, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, sent a telegram to Lima, the capital of Peru, demanding reforms under penalty of exposing the atrocities to the world. Peru was dilatory in replying and then appointed a commission of investigation. Next an urgent demand was made for the arrest of the criminals who were prominent in Iquitos lest they should escape. This demand was repeated frequently. The Peruvian Government replied weakly that the guilty employees had been dismissed from the service of the company. Later on Peru stated that Brazil had refused to extradite some of the guilty parties who had fled to that country.

In July Sir Edward Grey, after soliciting the cooperation of the United States, pressed Peru harder not only to punish the criminals, but to enact legislation making slavery a criminal offense. The President of Peru was reminded of his treaty obligations to Great Britain and was also urged to establish a religious mission in the Putumayo district, with headquarters in Iquitos, with Government backing and a substantial salary.

Just about this time the United States stepped in and brought pressure to bear on Peru. On June 25, 1911, Dr. Paredes, the head of the Peruvian investigation commission, confirmed all the atrocity stories. Two hundred and fifteen arrest warrants were issued, but there were only four arrests. All the others had naturally expired the six months delay to expire.

On July 28 the British Minister at Lima reported that an honest Jaguar at Lima had been deposed in favor of "a more convenient man," and that the chief prisoner had been allowed to escape. So the protests and delays go on in the correspondence to the end of 1911. Sir Roger Casement in the meantime reporting continued abominations as indicated above.

The United States at this period was actively urging Peru to realize the reforms. Strong representations made in February 1912, met with general professions of good intentions by the President of Peru, but the Government refused to appoint a new commission to reorganize the administration of the Putumayo district, with orders to report on June 28, 1912. The commission, however, was stillborn, the members refusing to serve. For this reason the patience of the American and British Governments finally was exhausted and they decided to appeal to the public sentiment of the world through the publication of Sir Roger Casement's reports.

MURDERER IS A "KING."

American Tells of Tyrant's Cruel Reign in Rubber Region.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 12.—A story of slave and barbarous mutilation for the sake of fortunes from rubber in Bolivia was told today by a mining engineer on

his return from a year's tour through South America.

The narrator is Charles E. Myers of Oakland, Cal., who has been travelling in the interest of mining capitalists through Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Chile.

Myers says that on the east side of the Beni River, one of the headwaters of the Amazon, is the public forest from which the wealth is extracted at the price of blood. Francisco Suarez, whom Myers describes as a murderer at heart, is the undisputed king of all that territory, embracing over 400 square miles, and he maintains his supremacy with a rod of iron.

He is of diminutive stature and weighs scarcely 110 pounds. This man has assembled an army of 20,000 natives and hurls defiance at all constituted authority.

"He had denied the Government of Bolivia with impunity in his forest empire, refuses to pay taxes, obey the law or recognize the sovereignty of the State," said Mr. Myers. "For fancied treason he caused the execution of his own brother. He orders natives summarily executed on the merest whim and he keeps a system of jails in which prisoners are manacled to the walls and often they perish from heat and starvation."

The main objective point of Suarez is rubber and the wealth it brings and all natives under his dominion are under the necessity of delivering a stated quantity regularly or suffering a process of progressive amputation until the torture is culminated by decapitation. Not only men but women and children live under the suspended sword and the inhabitants of the entire district live in terror and die in despair.

"There is no escape from the pickets of Suarez. Through this agency, Suarez has amassed a princely fortune and such is the extent of the tract that the supply of rubber is practically inexhaustible."

"When the natives are thinned out by death and disease, Suarez with his army goes on another expedition of conquest and brings into subjection another tribe of Indians who replenish his ranks."

CHANGE COMING, SAYS T. R.

Tells France Now Is Time for Men of Action.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Matin* prints an interview with Col. Roosevelt by its correspondent in New York, Francois Tesson, on the third party question. The Colonel is quoted as saying:

"We are in a period of transformation. We are about to witness great changes in our political life. Now is the time for men of action. We are bound to march to disaster if we are led by men of obscure and timid minds. The civilized world is menaced by clouds. For America, however, such clouds are the result of our own fault."

"America should study the history of France, whose vicissitudes for more than a century were the result of the folly of those who were divided into two camps, one ultra conservative and the other ultra radical. Had France listened to Turgot she would have avoided great troubles, but the ultra conservatives upset Turgot and later Robespierre upset the moderates. America must avoid such pitfalls."

"America must battle against financial solidarity and protect the public against the injustice of corporations and trusts. America must enter a new era in which the moralization of the individual or the Government is not only political but also industrial and commercial views is based, so to speak, on a renascence of idealism."

NOMINATE STOKES AND WIFE.

He Will Run for Mayor of Stamford, Conn., She for School Board.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 12.—Upon a platform which provides for home rule, municipal apartments, to be rented at cost, public wood, coal and ice houses, municipal ownership of public utilities, abolition of the contract system on public works, municipal work for the unemployed, the initiative, referendum and recall, James Graham Phelps Stokes has been nominated for Mayor of Stamford by the Socialist party.

At the same time his wife, Rose Harriet Pastor Stokes, was nominated for the school committee. The Stokes say their campaign will be waged for the working classes. It is believed they will poll many votes.

BOSTONIANS GO TO WINDSOR.

Tablet Involved at Birthplace of Artillery Company's Founder.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 12.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston went to Windsor to-day and unveiled a tablet at the Mayor's house, which was the birthplace of Robert Keayne, their founder.

Windsor presented to them and to the Mayor beautiful oak caskets made of wood from the original house which has now been torn down. Ambassador Reid made an appropriate speech at the unveiling. There was a luncheon afterward at Whitehall.

Later the Ancients inspected the castle. All Windsor made the occasion a holiday.

KILLS SELF AS WIFE DID.

Alvah J. Gibbs, Broker, Dies in the Same Room of New Home.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Alvah J. Gibbs, a broker, with an office at 55 Park row, was found dead in the bathroom of his apartment at 42 Van Cortlandt avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. He had killed himself by inhaling gas.

The Gibbs had lived in Yonkers only a few months, and it was thought that Mrs. Gibbs had become despondent over leaving her old home.

Gibbs came home at 2 o'clock on June 29 and found his wife dead from gas in the same room. Policeman Thomas found Gibbs about to shoot himself. Four hours later he was again discovered in the bathroom of the house with a bottle of carbolic acid. Thomas arrested Gibbs, who was allowed to go on his promise not to attempt such a thing again. It was Policeman Thomas who found Gibbs's body.

C. & C. Ginger Ale and Bunk's 60 Irish Whiskey, a safe drink for gentlemen.—Ad.

CHARGE OF BIG FRAUDS IN LONG ISLAND REALTY

Millions Involved in Cases Now
Before the Grand
Jury.

JACKSON BROS. ACCUSED

Nelson Dingley's Son Figures in
One of the Complaining
Firms.

The Grand Jury is investigating a series of transactions in Long Island real estate put through by the Jackson Bros. Realty Company, formerly of the Times Building and now of 507 Fifth avenue, and Edgar R. Jackson, the head of the incorporated realty firm.

The investigation was taken up on a complaint made to the District Attorney by Winfield Scott Libby of Libby & Dingley of Lewiston, Me., heavy owners of water power and public utilities as well as large mills in the State of Maine. The total amount which figures in the story told by Mr. Libby is about \$1,000,000.

The specific charges under investigation by the Grand Jury on Mr. Libby's complaint have to do with deals involving about \$100,000. Mr. Libby's partner, Harry M. Dingley, is a son of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley. Mr. Libby is one of those who have been witnesses before the Grand Jury. He is at the Hotel Manhattan. With him in New York is his attorney, Sereno Thayer Kimball of Rockland county, Maine.

Neither District Attorney Whitman nor Assistant District Attorney Moss is willing yet to make public any of the revelations of the investigation, and both Mr. Libby and his attorney are equally reticent. From an outside source *THE SUN* is informed that the Libby transactions have to do with property bought by the Jackson brothers from the Garden City Estate in 1908. According to this information, the plot bought by the Jackson brothers comprised 262 acres of land at \$2,000 an acre. Mr. Libby is alleged to have become interested in the propositions of the Jackson brothers through investments made by Arthur W. Wellington of the United States Leather Company at 204 Essex street, Boston; Brackley Shaw, Lyman Gordon and other Boston men.

According to this information Mr. Libby bought sixty-four acres of the Garden City property for \$3,000 an acre subject to four mortgages, the first for \$30,000, the second for \$100,000, the third for \$50,000 and a fourth for \$142,000.

After this deal Jackson brothers offered Libby a substantial profit on the investment and so gained his confidence that he raised \$1,200,000 and invested nearly a million of it with the Jackson brothers in nine deals.

These transactions involved 320 acres on Long Island at prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,000 an acre. The Jackson brothers are said to have bought this land for \$1,500 to \$2,000 an acre. It is also asserted that the Libby firm can realize practically nothing on its investments because, as the information goes, the property is heavily mortgaged. These sales were made in 1909.

It is charged that the Jacksons represented to Libby that the land cost them the amount an acre they had charged him for it and that he was a partner with them on an equal basis. In addition to this it is alleged that they sold Libby a second mortgage to the amount of \$141,515 at par, and that a bill of equity on behalf of the Hyde Park Terrace Land Company of Boston has been filed to cancel this mortgage on the ground of fraud.

Another case which has been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury is that of Miss Mary Griffith of Akron, Ohio, who is alleged to have sent Edgar R. Jackson drafts for \$5,000 for a share in one of his syndicates. In the case of this syndicate, it is alleged, Jackson represented that he had paid \$4,000 an acre for a plot of forty-three acres, paying in cash \$108,000 for the equity. Information obtained later by Miss Griffith is to the effect that Jackson actually paid only \$2,400 an acre for the property and that he had only paid in \$30,000 instead of \$108,000.

E. B. Denison, a real estate man of 208 Broadway, who sold real estate for the Jacksons in Ohio and to the witnesses before the Grand Jury, said yesterday that he had been looking into the Jackson brothers' transactions for a year or more.

Mr. Denison has tabulated a list of about 300 persons to whom, he says, Edgar R. Jackson or his concern has sold real estate in the last few years, and he believes, he says, that the Jacksons have cleaned up at least \$2,500,000.

They got their first start when in the fall of 1907, according to Mr. Denison, Edgar R. Jackson met J. Edward Swanson of Brooklyn, who gave the Jackson brothers an option on some land purchased from the Stewart estate at Mineola and Garden City and, Mr. Denison says, took interest enough in the young men to assist them with references, as a result of which F. O. Woodruff interested Boston men.

According to Mr. Denison, the syndicating of property has been already in a case or two, was the usual method employed by the Jacksons. In some of the cases which Mr. Denison has in readiness to call to the attention of the District Attorney there is a series of transfers of the property among various persons alleged to have been connected with Jackson and a resultant series of mortgages. Many of these mortgages, Mr. Denison says, were sold by the Jackson concern, although, according to Mr. Denison, their value in many cases is at least problematical.

Auburn, Me., figures prominently in the list of the buyers into the Jackson syndicates. Mr. Denison alleges that his figures show that in this town of 18,000 inhabitants Horace C. Day and J. Ward Renwick collected for the Jackson firm \$317,000 cash on transactions representing \$839,510, the deals covering some 230 acres and leaving the acreage subject to \$461,710 in mortgages.

Mr. Denison says he himself sold \$784,000 of real estate for the Jacksons in Ohio in six months in 1910. Other purchasers are scattered from Portland, Me., to Mexico, Mo., with New England mentioned most often in the list.

FOR BOSTONIANS AFTER MEALS use Horace's Add Phosphorus. It cures indigestion, flatulence, sick headache and stomach ache.

MASCAONI WANTS WIFE'S MERCY.

Rome Newspapers Say Composer
Regrets Chorus Girl Adventure.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, July 12.—The newspapers this morning announced that Pietro Mascagni, the famous composer, had eloped with a beautiful young actress to some unknown destination. The truth is that some days ago Mascagni had a serious quarrel with his wife on account of a chorus girl in one of the largest theatres in Rome. The girl had become fanatically enthusiastic over the musician, especially as the musician used to give the chorus girl lessons rather too frequently. But, according to his friends, Mascagni never dreamed of eloping with the girl. He left for Paris alone. His friends saw him leave alone. The composer expressed regret for the gossip which makes a reconciliation with his wife somewhat less easy.

The newspapers this evening refute the story of the elopement. They say the musician regrets of his adventure and trusts in a reconciliation with his wife, which he hopes will be speedy and complete.

Mascagni says his journey to Paris is connected with the composition of a new work about which he refuses to give any detailed information. He is much irritated over the gossip about his personal affairs.

PARIS, July 12.—Pietro Mascagni arrived at the Grand Hotel late on Monday night alone. He left Wednesday night for some unknown destination. His wife did not appear here.

The first story about Mascagni was to the effect that Mascagni fell in love with an Italian chorus girl and that he wrote a letter to his wife in which he said he could not live without the young woman. He went home to pack up his belongings and was received by his family with a furious attack and all sorts of missiles. His wife sprang at him and wounded him with a blow from a heavy key, it was said. The eldest daughter, according to this story, then interfered and the composer got away.

DAYLIGHT THEFT OF JEWELS.

Two Arrested for Larceny in Fifth Avenue Shop.

Two well dressed young men went into the jewelry store of Dreicer & Co. at 500 Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon and asked to look at diamonds and necklaces. They wanted to spend about \$500 for a ring, they said, and would come back later to get it. The necklaces did not appeal. A few minutes after they had gone Thomas J. Donlon, a clerk, discovered that a pearl and platinum necklace worth \$375 and a platinum necklace worth \$45 were missing.

He telephoned to Police Headquarters and Detectives Dietrich and Reagan hurried up in a taxicab. Donlon notified other jewelry stores on Fifth avenue to be on the lookout and started out himself. He traced the two young men to Schumann's Sons' jewelry store at 716 Fifth avenue and called Policemen Melody and Ross, on post near by, to help in making an arrest. Just then Dietrich and Reagan came up.

They went in and arrested the two young men at the East Fifty-first street police station the men said they were Herbert Hase, 21 years old, of 420 Kenmore avenue, Chicago, and Sidney Crisler, 22 years old, of 226 North Hamlin street, Chicago. Both were held for grand larceny.

The police say that Crisler was holding the two necklaces in his hand when arrested.

DENEEN TO SUCCEED LORIMER?

Such Is Plan Hinted in Case Senate Causes Vacancy.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Illinois Republicans are already figuring on a successor to Senator Lorimer in case the Senate decides to oust him. There was much talk of scheming to-day.

According to a hinted plan, Gov. Deneen may resign, thus permitting Lieut.-Gov. Oglesby to advance to the executive chair. Mr. Oglesby in turn to appoint Mr. Deneen to fill the vacancy in the Senate.

The proposition also carried a provision that Gov. Deneen resign as the party nominee for Governor. The State committee then would name Mr. Oglesby as the regular nominee for Governor.

MISS TAFT ARRANGES TOUR.

With Young Folk She Will Visit Glacier National Park.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Mrs. George E. Vincent, wife of President Vincent of the University of Minnesota, has been invited by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, to chaperon a party of young people on a tour through Glacier National Park, Montana, in August.

Miss Taft is arranging the party and the young people who are to be included are Miss Martha Rogers, daughter of the late Attorney-General of the United States, Lloyd W. Bowers, and her brother, and also the daughter of President and Mrs. Vincent, Miss Isabel Vincent.

Miss Vincent was a classmate and roommate of Miss Taft at Bryn Mawr College, from which college Miss Taft would have graduated had she not become the associate of her father and mother in extending hospitality at the White House. One of Miss Taft's brothers will also be in the party.

BIG WAVE SWATS BATHERS.

Louisiana's Swell Imperils Five Women and a Girl.

A big wave, the swell from the Louisiana, which passed Norton's Point on her way in at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, broke over the life ropes at the foot of West Thirty-sixth street, near Sea Gate, and swept five women and a girl in a smother of foam toward the beach. When the wave receded it carried them kicking and screaming into deep water.

They were Mrs. Bessie Wagner of 116 Avenue J, Brooklyn, and her sister, Mrs. Annie Kennedy, Mrs. Mary McGinnis of 10 West Ninety-eighth street, and her fifteen-year-old daughter, Rose, Miss Florence Eaton of 4 West Broadway and Miss Florence Byrne.

That James McCordy and Ralph Hagen of the volunteer life saving station got out a lifeboat and went after the women, Mrs. Wagner was unconscious when they got her to shore.

G. W. VAN NEST, LAWYER, LOST ON WAY TO TOWN

Dr. Rynter Van Nest Asks Police
to Find His Missing
Brother.

FEARS FOUL PLAY, HE SAYS

Lawyer Had Valuable Papers
When He Left Tuxedo Early
Yesterday Morning.

Some time yesterday G. Willett Van Nest, the lawyer, and a member of many of the best clubs in town, disappeared while supposedly in transit between the Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo, and New York, where he had an appointment to meet his brother, Dr. Rynter Van Nest, who is staying at the Murray Hill Hotel. He left the Tuxedo Club fairly early in the morning, and his brother had not seen him, nor been able to find him at a late hour.

Dr. Van Nest spent a good part of yesterday afternoon and most of the night telephoning to various places where he thought his brother might possibly be. Mr. Van Nest lives, when in town, at the University Club, Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. He had not arrived there, nor had he returned to the Tuxedo Club.

Telephone inquiry by Dr. Van Nest at the Tuxedo Club failed to reveal the whereabouts of the lawyer. The doctor even tried last night to telephone to his brother's office at 20 Broad street, thinking that possibly the lawyer had gone there, but this failed to bring any clue.

After dark Dr. Van Nest reported the matter to the police of the East Fifty-first street station and a general alarm was sent out. Lieut. Frank, who was on duty in the station house when the report was made of the missing man, searched the list of heat prostrations and accidents for the day without discovering the whereabouts of the missing lawyer.

Dr. Van Nest said his brother was not strong physically and that the heat might have caused his disappearance. He himself was very much worried and consulted with the detectives who were put to work looking for Mr. Van Nest.

Dr. Van Nest used to be a practicing physician in New York, but of late years has not done anything. He said last night at the Murray Hill Hotel that Mr. Van Nest has feared foul play for a long time.

"My brother and I were suing to break the will of my great uncle, Frederick Rosson," said Dr. Van Nest last night. "There were many other claimants and from things my brother knew about the case he suspected that some time an attempt would be made to do away with him."

"I've tried everything to-night and this afternoon to locate him without success. He left Tuxedo at about 9 o'clock this morning, and I had an appointment with him at his office. I waited there all day, but he did not appear, nor did he send word."

"The papers he had on him were legal papers in connection with the lawsuit. The suit involves thousands of acres of valuable lands in North Carolina, and the papers themselves were immensely valuable. Of course they could not be turned into cash, but they contain information that many of the other claimants would be glad to know."

"I am very much worried about my brother and I want to do everything I can think of to discover what has happened to him. He has been in ill health lately, brought about by worrying over the lawsuit, and the hot weather in his weakened condition may have had a serious effect on him."

Dr. Van Nest said last night that his brother wore a valuable gold watch with a gold and platinum chain and valuable papers when he left Tuxedo. He didn't know how much money his brother had when he disappeared.

Mr. Van Nest was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1874. He belongs to the Bar Association, the University, Metropolitan, Union, Dawn, Tuxedo and Tuxedo clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Mr. Van Nest was one of the editors of the seventh edition of "Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages," and has written various articles on legal subjects for the *American Law Review* and the *Nineteenth Century* and *Affairs*.

His last article was printed in the latter publication in January, 1907, and was on "Divorce in the United States." He has also written for English periodicals.

PROHIBITIONISTS REPEAT.

Chasn and Watkins Again Selected as Standard Bearer at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—The Rev. Eugene W. Chasn of Tucson, Ariz., and Aaron H. Watkins of Ada, Okla., who were the standard bearers of the party four years ago, were again selected as the nominees for President and Vice-President of the National Prohibition party here to-night at the concluding session of its convention.

The Taft family played an important part in the final day's work. The Rev. Stephen Taft, founder of Humboldt College at Sateville, Cal., tried to secure a change in the title of the party to "Conservation," and the Rev. William Taft, also of California, started the campaign fund with a contribution of \$10,000.

It required one ballot to show the Rev. Mr. Chasn's strength and he was made the unanimous choice of the party.

TAGGART WILL NOT RESIGN.

Reconsiders After Indiana Committee Refuses to Let Him Quit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committee man from Indiana, will remain on the National Committee and continue active political work.

The Democratic State central committee, called in session to-day to act on Taggart's formal resignation, refused to accept it.

At French Lick Taggart gave it out that if the action was unanimous he would reconsider his resignation.

SOVEREIGNS TO INSURE LIVES.

Italian King and Queen Start New
State Monopoly.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, July 12.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena have expressed a desire to be the first policyholders in the State insurance concern which has arisen as a consequence of the insurance monopoly act recently passed by the Parliament.

The premiums secured for the insurance on members of royal families is destined to be used as the foundation for the society.

50 HURT IN CIRCUS PANIC.

Big Tent Falls During Heavy Wind and Rain Storm.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 12.—The big tent of the Yankee Robinson circus collapsed during a terrific wind and rain storm here this afternoon.

The crowd, made up mostly of women and children, rushed panic-stricken toward the exits and more than fifty were badly hurt.

Mrs. Jacob Elsassner, hip broken, may die. The injured were rushed to local hospitals.

"NOT THE WAY TO KILL T. R."

Judge Fines Newshy for Crying "Extra, Roosevelt Dead!"

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—John J. Coffey, a newsboy, had to pay a fine of \$7.50 to-day for causing a small sized riot and joy or grief to numerous business men when he went along Sixteenth street shouting "Special extra, Roosevelt dead; next President assassinated."

Policeman Woodhouse purchased one of the papers and when he failed to find the account of the assassination he placed Coffey under arrest. Magistrate Beaton imposed the fine and remarked:

"That's not the way to kill Roosevelt," he said. "We're going to smother him to death with votes."

TAFT OUSTS A FOR